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IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Currently Amended) A device for manipulating a molecule *in vivo* relative to a target tissue comprising:

an elongated member comprising a generally cylindrical ~~nonconductive~~ conductive core electrode ~~post and at least three discrete electrodes~~;

a first nonconductive insulator sleeve positioned in surrounding relation to a portion of the core electrode, with a lower portion of the core electrode extending axially beyond the first insulator sleeve;

a first electrode member positioned in surrounding relation to a portion of the first nonconductive insulator sleeve, with a lower portion of the first insulator sleeve extending axially beyond the first electrode member;

a second nonconductive insulator sleeve positioned in surrounding relation to a portion of the first electrode member, with a lower portion of the first electrode member extending axially beyond the second insulator sleeve;

a second electrode member positioned in surrounding relation to a portion of the second insulator sleeve, with a lower portion of the second insulator sleeve extending axially beyond the second electrode member;

a third nonconductive insulator sleeve positioned in surrounding relation to a portion of the second electrode member, with a lower portion of the second electrode member extending axially beyond the third insulator sleeve, and wherein ~~the least three discrete electrodes being circumferential rings disposed about the core and in axially spaced relation along the elongated member,~~ each electrode being in independent circuit communication with a respective portion of a source of electrical energy, the ~~discrete~~ electrodes being configured to establish a first electromagnetic field *in vivo* between selected electrodes sufficient to cause an electromigration of a molecule relative to a target tissue and a second electromagnetic field sufficient to cause transient permeability of a cell membrane within the target tissue~~; and~~

~~an insulating material interposed axially between the electrodes for achieving relative electromagnetic isolation of the electrodes~~.

2. (Previously Amended) The device recited in Claim 1, wherein the second field is higher in strength than the first field.

3. (Original) The device recited in Claim 1, wherein the elongated member is geometrically adapted for insertion into the target tissue.

4. (Currently Amended) The device recited in Claim 1, wherein the core electrode has a tip positioned at a distal end of the core electrode ~~post~~.

5. (Original) The device recited in Claim 1, wherein the member comprises a plurality of members configurable to surround a periphery of at least a portion of the target tissue.

6. (Original) The device recited in Claim 1, wherein the member comprises a pair of members configured in spaced-apart relation and adapted to provide at least one pair of opposite-polarity voltages approximately simultaneously on at least one electrode on each member.

7. (Original) The device recited in Claim 1, further comprising means for selectively activating a selected plurality of electrodes in a predetermined pattern.

8. (Original) The device recited in Claim 1, wherein the electrodes are substantially simultaneously activatable.

9. (Original) The device recited in Claim 1, wherein the member has a lumen therethrough extending from an opening adjacent a top of the member to a portal positioned along the member beneath the top opening for passing a substance therethrough to the target tissue.

10. (Previously Amended) The device recited in Claim 9, wherein the portal is positioned adjacent a bottom tip of the member.

11. (Previously Amended) The device recited in Claim 9, wherein the portal is positioned along the member adjacent an electrode.

12. (Currently Amended) A device for manipulating a molecule *in vivo* relative to a target tissue comprising:

an elongated member comprising a generally cylindrical ~~nonconductive~~ conductive core electrode ~~post and at least three discrete electrodes~~;

a first nonconductive insulator sleeve positioned in surrounding relation to a portion of the core electrode, with a lower portion of the core electrode extending axially beyond the first insulator sleeve;

a first electrode member positioned in surrounding relation to a portion of the first nonconductive insulator sleeve, with a lower portion of the first insulator sleeve extending axially beyond the first electrode member;

a second nonconductive insulator sleeve positioned in surrounding relation to a portion of the first electrode member, with a lower portion of the first electrode member extending axially beyond the second insulator sleeve;

a second electrode member positioned in surrounding relation to a portion of the second insulator sleeve, with a lower portion of the second insulator sleeve extending axially beyond the second electrode member;

a third nonconductive insulator sleeve positioned in surrounding relation to a portion of the second electrode member, with a lower portion of the second electrode member extending axially beyond the third insulator sleeve, and wherein ~~the least three discrete electrodes being circumferential rings disposed about the core and in axially spaced relation along the elongated member,~~ each electrode being in independent circuit communication with a respective portion of a source of electrical energy, the ~~discrete~~ electrodes being configured to establish a first electromagnetic field *in vivo* between selected electrodes sufficient to cause at least one of an electromigration of a molecule relative to a target tissue and transient permeability of a cell membrane within the target tissue~~; and~~

~~an insulating material interposed axially between the electrodes for achieving relative electromagnetic isolation of the electrodes~~.

13. (New) The device of claim 1, further comprising a plurality of insulating sleeves and a plurality of electrode members.

14. (New) The device of claim 12, further comprising a plurality of insulating sleeves and a plurality of electrode members.